

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1887.

PREGATIORS AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA.

The case of rabies which we reported on the 27th May has again occurred in the neighbouring Colony of Macao, and it is to the public of Hongkong also a warning, peculiarly well timed at the present approach of the hot season, and at a period when the sanitation of the Colony occupies public attention. Isolated cases of rabies have occurred in Hongkong almost every summer, but this disease among dogs has never attained those formidable proportions which compelled the Home Government to pass legislative enactments—not merely placing restrictions on dogs, but positively authorizing measures, which, if carried out fully, are likely to protect the public to a great extent against dogs. In the years 1759 and 1760 A.D. rabies raged in London to such an extent during the winter and early spring, that extreme measures were taken which have never since then been found necessary. All owners of dogs were at that time ordered by the Police to confine their dogs to the house for a month, and all dogs whatsoever, found at large, were destroyed. In 1756 the disease appeared again in a severe form in London, whereupon, under an Order in Council for the Cattle Plague, a notice was issued, in April 1762, "that with a view to prevent the propagation of disease by dogs, any dog found straying about the jurisdiction (of Middlesex), and without a collar bearing the name of the owner on it, may be destroyed." The Metropolitan Streets Act of 1867 authorized the Commissioner of Police to direct all stray dogs to be seized, and this practice has remained in force ever since. When in 1871 the disease again showed itself in a alarming extent, the "Dogs Act, 1871," required every "dog not under control" to be muzzled and further ordered every dog of that description, found straying without a muzzle, to be destroyed.

Now the history of rabies in England and especially in the Metropolitan districts teaches some lessons which it is well for us to keep in mind. To begin with, it appears that the etiology of rabies is still enveloped in mystery, and that scientists are not agreed yet as to the important medical question whether and under what circumstances rabies is produced spontaneously or whether its propagation depends invariably upon the bite of an animal already suffering from the disease. At the dogs' home established in London some years ago, and superintended by a veterinary surgeon, post-mortem examinations have been made for some time past on nearly every dog killed as rabid, and the surgeon records it as his experience that there is a form of epilepsy rampant among dogs whenever rabies is in season, so to say, and that dogs suffering from epilepsy have all the appearances of rabies. There is a ray of comfort as well as a caution against needless panics in this discovery. The same experienced surgeon moreover states his conviction that during the one year, when the muzzling order of the Dogs Act was in force, the number of true cases of rabies decreased very considerably, and he actually believes that the disease might be stamped out by the compulsory use of the muzzle. It may be open to doubt whether there is really any prospect anywhere of stamping out the disease altogether, but this much is clearly shown by the history of rabies in England, that the number of cases of genuine rabies invariably decreases most sensibly whenever restrictive measures are enforced for a time. Unfortunately, however, there has always been the tendency to relax restrictions and precautions after a while, until a new outbreak of rabies alarms the public, whereupon severe restrictions are loudly called for. But as soon as these restrictions are imposed, and the evil is mitigated, the Executive are roundly abused by the public for doing the work which the law requires them to do. A curious feature connected with this subject is the experience generally made by the Police Authorities in England, that so long as the Police confine themselves to arrest stray dogs and to destroy dogs unclaimed or thought dangerous, the public appear to acquiesce in the proceedings made naturally, but that as soon as the Police proceed against owners of unanesthetized, or otherwise dangerous dogs, there is invariably an outcry on the part of the public against the alleged inhuman cruelty of dog laws and dog slayings, which outcry irresistably stops as soon as the issue of summons against owners of dogs is discontinued. The net result, however, of the action of the history of dog laws in connection with rabies appears to be that, owing to the inadequacy of the measures available and the strenuous resistance to the law which is invariably offered by a small but powerful minority, the disease among dogs can only be kept under, even though springing up and again as soon as the condition of the dog gives it a fair field.

Now applying these lessons to the case of Hongkong, it appears to us that, whilst the law as it stands is sufficient for ordinary Police purposes, a distinction must be made between the sanitary features involved in the dog nuisance and the duties incumbent on the Police to protect the public against dogs generally. Ordnance 14 of 1845 (for good order and cleanliness) makes it "lawful" for any constable to destroy any dog reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state, and we believe the Police in Hongkong have hitherto, so very sensibly, interpreted this rule in a mandatory sense, so that even constables, under the instruction of the Captain Superintendent, know it to be his positive duty to render innocuous, forthwith, every dog supposed to be mad. If this should not be so, the sooner a mandatory order to that effect is issued the better. The Police Authorities of Hongkong have also from year to year made regular raids upon stray dogs in Hongkong at certain seasons, both in town and villages. No reprimand can be charged against the Police in this respect. As far as dogs are concerned, the Ordinance above quoted makes every person who shall keep a dog, accountable to answer passengers by barking or otherwise, or suffer to be at large any untrained, foreboding, dog, liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Again, any owner, who shall permit his dog to be at large after having been informed or having reasonable ground for holding his dog to be in a rabid state or to have been bitten by a rabid dog, is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. So far, therefore, as the action of the Police and the law in force against rabid and foreboding dogs does not concern us, we see no cause for any objection.

But there are additional sanitary features connected with the dog nuisance, which concern the Sanitary Board rather than the Police Authorities. The amount of uncleanliness caused in our public streets by the needless multitude of dogs, brings the keeping of dogs as naturally under the cognizance of the Board of Sanitation as the keeping of pigs, goats, or cattle, which the new Health Bill proposes to prohibit except under a licence to be issued by

the Sanitary Board. It may be said that in certain outlying or isolated parts of the town, the keeping of watch dogs is a real necessity, and in such cases a licence might be issued without any fee or charge whatever. But the vast majority of dogs in the colony are kept nominally for the sake of love of animals and really because they pander to the selfish amusements of sentimentalists and dog-fanciers, who care little for humanity or for any dogs but their own, and whose selfish amusements might well be curtailed by the little trouble or expense involved in taking out a licence. If the keeping of dogs were prohibited except under a licence from the Sanitary Board, the number of dogs in the colony and, with it, the chances of rabies would be reduced, even if an insignificant licence fee were demanded. But the principal effect of such a measure would be to bring the whole dog nuisance under the observation and study of the Sanitary Authorities, who would thus have an opportunity to watch and restrain the first symptoms of rabies, and have with their grasp all power to enforce remedial restrictions at any moment without loss of time, through officers already acquainted with the circumstances, and such measures might then be taken without giving needless alarm to the public by special proclamations or hastily drawn by-laws suddenly turned against the public in an emergency. It is commonly believed that foreign dogs are more liable to rabies in this climate than native dogs. It is also said that certain species of dogs have a greater predisposition to develop disease than others. It is further supposed that a certain season in the year is more likely to produce symptoms of rabies than another. But all these questions ought to be studied practically and patiently, by competent officers, and the results of such observations would then be usefully embodied in restrictive measures calculated to prevent outbreaks of disease. Now for all these important measures and observations the Police Authorities have either incompetency or convenience, whilst these questions naturally come under the cognizance of the Sanitary Board and its officers. It is actually the case of the public generally against a small party. It is, moreover, a case of prevention of hydrophobia rather than of cure or stamping out of rabies. But in any case, the duty to protect the public against the risks of a horrible form of disease clearly devolves upon the Sanitary Authorities as well as upon the Police. A hearty co-operation of both and the sanitary arrangements. 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HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1887.

四庫

號二月六英港香

PRICE \$2 1/2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
June 1, LENNOX, British str., 1,327, Thearle, Shanghai 23rd May, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
June 1, MOSSON, British steamer, 1,323, F. H. TITZEL, Bremen 28th May, Rice—RUSSELL & Co.
June 1, STORE NORDISKER, Danish steamer, 595 E. Suonen, from a cruise.
June 1, GLENROEVIN, British steamer, 1,826, John G. Wright, Nagasaki 27th May, Coals and General—JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.
June 1, MORAY, British steamer, 1,427, W. S. DUCAN, Liverpool 15th April, Singapore 26th May, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
June 1, SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, J. R. WIN, Hoiho 31st May, General—KWONG TAI LOONG.
June 1, KILMARNOCK, British steamer, 1,060, Jas. O'NEILL, Bangkok 27th May, Rice—YUEN FAT HONG.
CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
1ST JUNE
Dolph, British steamer, for Haiphong Wells, German steamer, for Tamsui Lome, British steamer, for Amoy Pria, British steamer, for Amoy Bayley, British steamer, for Yokohama Meridio, British steamer, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

June 1, ANTONIA, British str., for Wuhsu.
June 1, STRATHAIRY, British str., for Manila.
June 1, BENEDICT, British str., for Saigon.
June 1, WHAMPA, British steamer, for Port Darwin.
June 1, FEZEE, Danish str., for Haiphong.
June 1, ANCONA, British str., for Shanghai.
June 1, ZAFRA, British steamer, for Amoy.
June 1, LOHNE, British steamer, for Amoy.
June 1, RAMBLER, British steamer, for Shanghai.
June 1, CHI-YUN, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
June 1, LARA, German steamer, for Chefoo.
June 1, MERLIN, British gunboat, for Shanghai.
June 1, SATTELITE, British str., for Shanghai.
June 1, MEREDITH, British str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Mosser, str., from Saigon—52 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Reetie, str., from Hongkong—For Singapore—Lieut. P. R. Simmonds, for London—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Crawford, the Misses Crawford, children—European servant. From Shanghai—Per Penning—Mr. J. Blach and servant, Mr. G. McEachan, Mr. and Mrs. C. and 2 children. Per Thibet, str., from Kedah—Moses, S. von Delden and M. von Delden. For Yokohama—Lieut. H. C. Metcalfe and Mr. W. H. Cobb, for Yokohama. From London—Mrs. R. Keay, from Venice—Mr. Solignan. For British—Misses Tashini, Furioka, and Makie, from Melbourne—Dr. and Mrs. B. Headly, from Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and servant.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Glenmore, from Nagasaki 27th May, reports had fine weather with occasional showers.

The British steamer Moray, from Liverpool 15th April and Singapore 26th May, reports had fine weather throughout.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
20. Pautah, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
21. Chang, British str., from Ningpo.
22. Leesang, British str., from Tientsin.
23. Tamsui, British str., from Tamsui.
24. Snal, British str., from Hankow.
25. Nierstein, German str., from Tientsin.
26. Lennox, British str., from Yokohama.
27. Taiwo, British str., from Hankow.
28. Benarty, British str., from Japan.
29. Anadyr, French str., from Hongkong.
30. Ping Ching, Chinese cruiser, from a cruise.
31. Yen-tung, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
32. Kiang-fan, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
33. Yangtze, British str., from Hongkong.
34. Fu-yew, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
35. Kiang-yi, Chinese str., from Hankow.
36. Chi-yueh, Chinese str., from Amoy.
37. Hsia-an, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
38. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
39. Feikin, British str., from Hankow.
40. Wun-tai, British str., from Tientsin.
41. Akira, German str., from Kowloon.
42. Korawang, British str., from Tientsin.
43. Taku, British steamer, from Tientsin.
44. Iduna, German str., from Takao.
45. Kiang-fan, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
46. Peking, British str., from Hongkong.
47. Cito, German str., from Nagasaki.
48. Pao Hua, British str., from Hankow.
49. Sin Ning, British str., from Ningpo.
50. Katsang, British str., from Hongkong.
51. Chin-tang, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
52. Wismar, German str., from Nagasaki.
53. Ichang, British steamer, from Ningpo.
54. Johann, German str., from Kobe.
55. Chungking, British str., from Tientsin.
56. Sin Ning, British str., from Choofo.
57. Kowloon, British str., from Hongkong.
58. Petrolou, British str., from Liverpool.
59. Glenfield, British str., from London.
60. Benares, British str., from Hongkong.
61. Hidemaru Maru, Jap. str., from Knota.
62. STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE.

INTIMATIONS.

FRESH CIGARETTES.

FOR SALE

KAISAR-I-HIND,

STAR OF INDIA

KAVALA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong 20th May, 1887. [126]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

Yacht Architecture, by Dixon Kemp.
International Law, by W. E. Hall.
McArthur's "Contract of Marine Insurance."
The Family Physician, a Manual of Domestic Medicine.

The Book of Health, edited by Malcolm Morris.

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, New Edition.

A Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing, by Dixon Kemp.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy."

Holmes' Text-Book of the Steam Engine.

The Mechanics of Machinery, by Kennedy.

Living Paris and France; a Guide-Book by A. L. B.

Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans by Fleming.

Instruction in Photography, by Capt. Ayer.

The Camera, by H. C. White.

Hand Book to the Desk Office and Platform Electricity; its Theory, Sources and Application by Sprague.

Skipton's "A Short History of Parliament."

The Practical Horse Keeper, by Fleming.

The Practical Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel," New Edition with Plates, 2 Vols.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

[24]

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

Reed's Engineer's Hand Book.

Reed's Extra Chief's Examination.

Reed's Engineer's Private Leg.

Reed's Mechanic's Own Book.

Universal Instructor or Self Culture for all.

The Student's English Dictionary.

Deacon's Handbook of Law.

Deacon's Letter Writer's Vade Mecum.

Cook on Bills.

Bell's Simplified or how to make bricks.

Portuguese and English Letter Writer.

Statesman's Year Book, 1887.

Collective Portraiture.

Parliamentary Procedure.

House of Commons, 1887.

Iron Fringe Trichord Pictures by all the best makers, for sale on the monthly purchase system.

Photos taken at reasonable rates.

Photos Trans.

W. B. R. E. R. Queen's Road, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

[25]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, IN LIQUIDATION, OR THE BALANCE OF SUCH CLAIMS PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1887. [10]

INTIMATIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

STEAMER "MENZALEH" sunk about 7 miles N.E. from North Saddle Light.

The Masts are standing.

H. G. THOMSETT, Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1887. [1037]

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE 4, CLUB CHAMBERS.

The above Company's EXCHANGE is NOW OPEN for Telephone Communication.

Rate of Subscription £10 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Electrical material of all kinds kept stock for sale.

ELECTRIC BELLS A Specialty.

Hones fitted up and kept in order at most Moderate Prices.

TELEPHONE material supplied or sale or hire.

AGENTS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, both ARC and INCANDESCENT.

Estimates furnished free.

A. J. THOMPSON, Acting Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1887. [1031]

INTIMATIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

C. UTTER, R. ALMER, & CO., London, 1887.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP CO. CERTIFICATE NO. 539 and 203 S/No. No. 225/54/4, the same being a duplicate of the name in the name of Mr. J. S. MOSES, has been issued, and if not produced at this office before the 8th June, A NEW CERTIFICATE will be issued, and no transaction taking place under the MISSING SCRIP will be recognised by the Association hereafter.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1887. [1032]

NOW READY.

THE KUNG HO CHIH YU WALTZ, and THE PEIHO WALTZ.

by B. C. PARROTT.

SYDENHAM MOTURIE, THE PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WORKSHOP, Shenghai.

For Invalids use, PORT & SHERRY.—Very Strong Wine, 10/- per bottle.

WHISKY SCOTCH.—Heart-Shaped bottles, a specialty.

WHISKY SCOTCH, in Ordinary bottles.

The celebrated "Whisky in round bottle," "The "Square bottle," Whisky of Major Johnson's.

The celebrated "CARLTON" 11 years old.

WHISKY IRISH, the best selected, very fine.

N.B.—All the above Spirits are of excellent quality, and are recommended.

WINES.

For Invalids use, PORT & SHERRY.—Very Strong Wine, 10/- per bottle.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—MATURED, MANZILLA, &c. Dark Scotch Whisky, distilled.

BRANDY WHISKY.—MATURED, ALE STOUT.

MORNING WHISKY.—MATURED, LEMONADE.

SCALES, CYCLES, RIDGES, SHOT, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CART-

RIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SCACONE'S SHEEP, PORT,

CLARET, CHAMPAGNE.

ROCKS, BURGUNDY.

BLACK WHISKY, ALE STOUT.

LEMONADE, LEMONADE.

SCALES, CYCLES, RIDGES, SHOT, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

Applies to.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [1033]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL 37,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

H. J. BELLING, Esq.

B. H. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. H. DODD, Esq.

and examined the various medicines and appliances. She kindly requested Mrs. King to see that every care is given the patients, and that nothing be omitted for their comfort. When she was getting into her chair, crowds of poor women and girls surrounded Lady Li, and, prostrating themselves, supplicated for plainer which she, with her liberal heart, ordered her attendants to bestow to all without exception.

PEKING.

10th May.

Rain has at last fallen after a desolate atmospheric struggle of about a month. The British minister, on account of press of work he has been obliged to postpone his proposed visit to Korea until September. Mr. Hillier, the Chinese Secretary of Legation, has left for Europe, but it is not known whether he will take his present service in the public service. Mr. G. H. Gubbins has been temporarily discharged from the service of the Legation, but it is not known whether he will again be appointed to his former post.

Several of our residents have gone to Tientsin to take part in the races at that port. The Marquis Tseng sustained a chill and had had five days' cough. M. & Madame de Bernières and family have started for Europe via Siberia. It is reported that Mr. Cartwright recovers the Chinese Legation has purchased a steamer of 2,500 tons, to be called the "Fushiki Maru," and a fourth of 2,000 tons, to be called the "Sakura Maru." These vessels will be brought to Yokohama about the beginning of July next. The total tonnage of the vessel belonging to the company at present is about 55,000 tons, but by the addition of these four steamers it will be over 70,000 tons. —*Vivit Shimpō*.

TOKYO.

Mr. Thomas Brown Clarke-Thornhill has arrived in Tokyo and taken up his duties as Consul General. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles Arthur Larson, who has left for England on the expiration of his term of service in Japan. The Legation staff will soon be strengthened by the arrival of the eminent sinologist, Mr. W. G. Aston, to fill the post of Japanese Secretary. Mr. J. H. Gubbins has been temporarily discharged from the service of the Legation, but it is not known whether he will again be appointed to his former post.

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TONQUIN.

Bad weather of a typhoonish character was experienced at Haiphong on the 22nd May. Several vessels were forced to make port, but no damage appears to have been done.

M. J. Cousin, the author and founder of the *Avenir du Tonkin*, who left France to recruit his health, died on board the steamer before reaching Saigon, and was to be buried at Tournai. M. Cousin had done good services in Tonquin. Beside being a facile writer he had made himself very popular personally.

For other mail news see Supplement.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MODERN STAR.

Runs daily as Ferry Boat between PENDAR'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsui-Tsui at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1887.

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Hong Kong.

Arrive Kowloon.

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